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AUTHOR Dunn, Richard E., Ed.
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ABSTRACT

This student workbook for the Georgia Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program consists of four sessions with two parts each. The first part of each session parallels and elaborates material taught in class, while the second part consists of an outline to facilitate taking notes in class. The first session deals with the relationship of drugs and alcohol to traffic safety. It includes a true/false drug knowledge test. Session 2 describes the physiological and behavioral effects of alcohol on driving ability, and presents a chart showing how impairment increases with alcohol intake. Session 3 discusses legal and insurance aspects of alcohol and other drug use such as the implied consent to chemical tests upon arrest, and penalties for driving under the influence in Georgia. The final session consists of a summary and evaluation focusing on the choice of drinking and drug use, with special considerations for teenage drivers. A glossary of terms is included. (JAC)

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Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program

Student Workbook

Edited and Compiled by

Richard E. Dunn
Georgia State Patrol

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Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

Office of the Governor
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

To Georgia Teenagers:

The Alcohol and Drug Awareness Law was passed by the Georgia General Assembly in response to the problems caused by the use of alcohol and drugs on our roads and highways. It requires anyone under 18 years of age as of January 1, 1985, to satisfactorily complete a drug and alcohol course before obtaining a Georgia Driver's License.

The number of arrests, accidents and fatalities caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs is increasing each year. It is hoped that this manual prepared by the Department of Public Safety and the State Board of Education will help to make you more aware of the problems caused by drivers under these influences and therefore assist you in becoming better and safer drivers.

As Governor, I ask that you make a personal commitment to highway safety by cooperating with law enforcement officials and by obeying Georgia's highway safety laws.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Some of the information being shared in this course was abstracted from the documents listed below.

"Alcohol/Drugs and Driving," Virginia Department of Education, Division of Sciences and Elementary Administration and Virginia Department of Transportation Safety, Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program, 1983.

"Driver Education Curriculum Guide," Ohio Department of Education, Division of School Finance, Driver Education Section.

"Teenage: An Instructional Package," Alcohol Countermeasures Program, Department of Curriculum and Supervision, College of Education, The University of Georgia.

"If you drive. . . . What about drinking," American Automobile Association, Traffic Safety Department, Falls Church, Virginia.

In addition the official code of Georgia annotated was provided by the Georgia Department of Public Safety. Films provided by the AIMS Media of Glendale, California.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY

MRS. ANN MacBETH	DIRECTOR OF INSTRUCTION AND PERSONNEL JACKSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
DR. ROBERT MacBETH	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDITED AND COMPILED BY

LT. RICHARD E. DUNN	GEORGIA STATE PATROL.

AWARENESS TODAY FOR SAFER DRIVING TOMORROW

The Commissioner of Public Safety and the State Superintendent of Schools welcomes you to the "Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program."

Your instructor has been trained and approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety.

This course is mandated by law and must be taken by those under the age of 18 who aspire to obtain a Georgia driver's license.

Although short in duration, the course is long on facts and accurate information that may someday save your life or possibly the lives of others.

YOU AND THIS WORKBOOK

This workbook is an essential and integral part of the course. For this reason you must bring your workbook to each class meeting. You will note that it is divided into two sections. The first section parallels and elaborates the material you will be taught in class. It is necessary to read and study the information for each session as the course proceeds. The second section consists of an outline to enable you to easily take notes on the most important materials presented by the instructor in class.

The Drugs, Drinking and Driving Workshops in each session are optional suggested activities which groups of students can undertake for their future education and enjoyment. It is hoped that you and your fellow students will decide to undertake some of these or similar projects of your own planning.

Once you have completed the course, keep your workbook in a handy place so you can review it from time to time, thus keeping the principles of defensive driving fresh in your mind. It is also important that you keep your completion certificate in a safe and accessible place because these credentials will be necessary in obtaining your driver's license before age 18.

In this course we only have four sessions in which to raise questions concerning drinking and driving and to provide answers. We believe that learning about safe driving is a continuous process, and we hope that you find the factual information concerning the dangers involved in consuming alcohol and others drugs in connection with the operation of a motor vehicle to be an enlightening experience. The supportive information provided throughout these sessions will enhance your ability to make intelligent decisions about drinking and driving.

SESSION ONE/

Relationships of Drugs and Traffic Safety

What are the dangers involved in consuming alcohol and other drugs in connection with the operation of a motor vehicle?

What is the new law that requires an alcohol/drug awareness certificate before being eligible for a driver's license before age 18?

Should you drink and drive?

SESSION TWO/

Alcohol, Drugs and Driving

What are the physiological and behavioral effects of alcohol on one's driving ability?

How do drugs and alcohol affect reaction time?

What is a mystery crash? What causes it? How can you avoid it? How much can you drink and still drive safely?

How does inexperience increase the risk of accidents?

SESSION THREE/

Alcohol, Other Drugs, The Law And Insurance

Will you put your license on the line every time you get behind the wheel, just because there is some traffic law of which you are not aware?

What is the law regarding alcohol, other drugs and driving?

What are the costs of abusing the law?

How do you develop a responsible attitude toward drinking and driving?

SESSION FOUR/

Review and Evaluation

TRUE/FALSE

_____ 1. A heavier person will not get drunk as fast as a person who weighs less.

_____ 2. Drinking drivers cause 50 percent of traffic deaths.

_____ 3. Alcohol enters the bloodstream through the oxidation process.

_____ 4. A person drinking on a full stomach will not get drunk as fast as a person drinking on an empty stomach.

_____ 5. Alcohol is not a drug.

_____ 6. A person drinking one ounce of alcohol straight is affected more than a person who drinks one ounce of alcohol in an eight ounce mixed drink.

_____ 7. The only thing that can really sober up a person is the passage of time.

_____ 8. The percentage of alcohol in a person's blood is known as the Blood Alcohol Concentration.

_____ 9. The most important organ in the body that attempts to metabolize alcohol is the liver.

_____10. In Georgia, a person who is 16 or 17 years old will automatically have his or her driver's license suspended when convicted of a DUI violation.

_____11. Judgment is only affected after a person's BAC reaches .10 percent.

_____12. Alcohol is not a stimulant.

_____13. A person will have his or her driver's license suspended if he or she fails to submit to an intoximeter (breathalyzer) test.

_____14. Driving under the influence of alcohol is the only meaning of DUI.

_____15. Alcohol affects sight, sensation and reaction time.

_____16. The amount a person can drink before getting drunk can be determined by the race and sex of an individual.

_____17. An experienced drinker can drink more and not get as drunk as a person who drinks occasionally.

_____18. A person can be sobered up by drinking hot coffee, taking cold showers and/or exercising.

_____19. One mixed drink which contains 1½ ounces of 86 proof whiskey contains more alcohol than one 12 ounce beer.

_____20. Measuring the percentage of alcohol in a sample of body fluid or in a sample of a person's breath are the only accurate methods of determining a person's BAC.

_____21. Alcohol effects on a person can be determined by a person's mood.

_____22. Teenagers die from being involved in traffic accidents more than any other cause.

_____23. Most alcohol-related accidents occur at night.

_____24. A driver cannot be convicted of DUI in Georgia with a BAC of .08 percent.

_____25. A person will become drunker by mixing different kinds of alcoholic beverages.

1

The greatest single factor contributing to traffic accidents is alcohol.

Traffic accidents caused by drugs and alcohol are everyone's concern.

Alcohol is noted as the number one highway problem in the nation. One in every 50 automobiles on the road is operated by an intoxicated driver. There may be many other drivers who are impaired by alcohol below the level of intoxication.

Because drinking adversely affects perception and judgment, driving a vehicle is one of the most dangerous things a person can do while under the influence of alcohol. Statistics show that more than one half of the traffic fatalities in this country are alcohol related. More than 28,000 people, many of them children, pedestrians, nondrinking drivers and passengers, are killed by drunk drivers each year. According to one source in 1982, "More than 4,000 teenagers will be killed and 40,000 injured in the next 12 months because of drinking and driving. The drinking driver is the greatest menace on our roads today.

In addition to human lives lost in traffic accidents considerable money is lost as a result of these accidents. Automobile repair or replacement, medical care for injuries sustained and repair of property damage are but a few of the costly results of traffic accidents. Table 1 presents a comparison of injuries, deaths, costs and other aspects of accidents from 1955 to 1974. It should be noted that these figures include all accidents, not just those related to alcohol.

Insurance Rates

The increase in traffic accidents caused by drinking drivers has contributed to increased insurance rates for everyone. However, the greatest expense is incurred by those people or groups who have the most accidents.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has stated that driving and riding with other young drivers is the greatest hazard that young people must survive to reach adulthood. The fact that young drivers have a very high accident rate—whether drinking or sober—is reflected in the higher insurance rates that they are asked to pay. Adding the risks of alcohol impairment to the risks associated with the teenager's lack of driving experience has the potential of greatly increasing insurance costs for the teenager.

Alcohol is the proven cause of many highway accidents. The combination of alcohol and other drugs is also the known cause of many deaths, particularly those that are traffic related. However, the effects of drugs other than alcohol on the body are much more complex and difficult to identify and measure. Research does indicate that a large number of the driving population use a wide range of drugs that have the potential to impair driving behavior. In reviewing the literature it is becoming increasingly apparent that drugs other than alcohol have been the subject of recent study. The following key points were identified.

- The 1980 Surgeon General's report pointed out that overall death rates dropped in the period from 1960 to 1978, but one group rose. The 15 to 24 age group rose 11 percent during this period. The reason? Violent death and injury as well as alcohol and drug abuse were blamed, "especially driving with mixed substances" (drugs and alcohol).

- The underlying reason for young drivers being overly involved in accidents is the basic inexperience of 15 to 24 year olds with drinking and driving.

- Non-alcohol related accidents are attributed to lack of driving experience.

- Surveys conducted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse revealed that "60 to 80 percent of marijuana users questioned indicated that they sometimes drive while cannabis intoxicated."

- Among 1979 high school seniors, the University of Michigan High School Survey reported that 60 percent have used marijuana at some time.

- The 1980 survey showed that one of every 11 seniors smokes pot daily, averaging 3½ joints a day.

- Follow-up studies done on the class of 1975 showed that four years later, 51 percent of pot smokers were still smoking daily.

- The 1980 survey also indicated that 49 percent of the twelfth graders have tried marijuana. Out of this number, 45 percent of those who said they smoked pot also said they drank at the same time. How much? Most indicated that they had had five or more drinks at a time during a two week period.

Many people falsely believe that smoking marijuana will counteract the effects of drinking alcoholic beverages. In actuality, smoking marijuana only makes a person feel that he or she can and will drive better. Therefore, the person's driving ability is more than doubly impaired as a result of drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana. The combination, alcohol and marijuana, affects the driver's ability to process information that is vital and necessary to control a vehicle.

Some of the effects of marijuana intoxication on driving skills reported by research include the following.

1. There is a false sense of increased driving ability.

2. There is an impairment of coordination skills needed to control a vehicle.

3. The attention span of driver is shortened; attention wanders.

4. There is difficulty in recognizing traffic signals.

5. The reaction time is increased. The driver is unable to react quickly in traffic situations and produces a slow-motion effect in reactions.

6. The memory is impaired. The driver forgets very quickly. He or she may not be able to remember routes or addresses known for years.

About one half of all fatal crash victims who are found to have drugs in their system also have enough alcohol to impair their driving ability. In a 1977 Galleys Poll, teenagers were asked, "Almost half of the road accidents and deaths involve drivers under age 22. Why do you think they are involved in so many accidents?" The majority said they thought drinking, drugs or reckless driving was the cause.

Classify as drug and nondrug.

_____ heroin
_____ hamburger
_____ diazepam (Valium)
_____ soft drinks
_____ coffee
_____ LSD
_____ "speed"
_____ milk
_____ "uppers"
_____ sinus preparations
_____ candy
_____ aspirin
_____ flour
_____ marijuana
_____ orange juice
_____ wine
_____ secobarbital (Seconal)
_____ cough syrup
_____ cocaine
_____ rice
_____ peanuts
_____ glue
_____ eggs
_____ penotobarbital (Nembutal)
_____ paint thinner
_____ beer
_____ "goof balls"
_____ corn chips
_____ dextroamphitamine (Dexedrine)
_____ cigarettes
_____ whiskey
_____ water

Drinking, Drugs and Driving Workshop

Based on the final drug and nondrug list,
develop a definition of "drug."

Read the statistics showing the relationship between alcohol, other drugs and traffic safety. What do these facts mean to you as a potential driver? What do they mean to you as a potential driver sharing the road with intoxicated drivers?

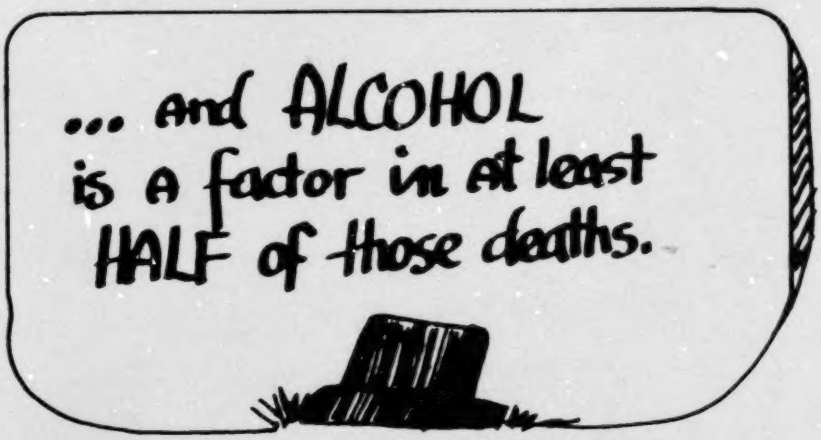
TABLE 1

A 20 YEAR COMPARISON OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS[1]

Items	1955	1960	1965	1967	1971	1974
Deaths	38,426	38,137	49,163	52,924	54,700	46,200
Injuries (in millions)*	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.	1.8
Cost (in billions)	$4,500	$6,500	$8,900	$10,700	$15,800	$43.3
Number of Vehicles (in millions)	62.8	74.5	91.8	98.9	115	122.4
Number of Drivers (in millions)	74.7	87.4	99	103.2	114	128.7
Number of Miles (in billions)	603	719	888	965	1,170	1,306
Death Rates Per 10,000 Vehicles	6.12	5.12	5.36	5.35	4.75	3.59
Death Rates Per 100,000,000 Vehicle Miles	6.37	5.31	5.54	5.48	4.68	3.6

*The Health Interview Survey (U.S. Public Health Service, covering the United States for 1974) reported 3,927 million persons injured in motor vehicle accidents that year. According to the NSC, the numerical differences between these two surveys "appear to be due mainly to the differences in the injury definition used."

[1]Kenneth A. Rouse. "The Way to Go," (Long Grove, Illinois: Kemper Insurance Co., 1974).



STUDENT OUTLINE

SESSION ONE: Drugs, Drinking and Driving

1. Why—according to the film—is it appropriate to call this the Drug Age?

   _____

   _____

2. What fraction of automobile deaths is related to the use of alcohol? _____
3. How does alcohol affect a driver's ability to make quick decisions? _____

   _____

7. What is a Breathalyzer? _____

   It measures _____.
8. What does BAC mean? _____

   What is the legal limit of BAC? _____
9. According to the film, how many beers in an hour push an adult's BAC over the legal limit? ____
10. What does the film say about the combined effect of alcohol and marijuana on driving ability?

    _____

    _____

    _____

11. Name some kinds of over-the-counter drugs that can impair driving ability.

    _____

    _____

    What are their effects? _____

    _____

NOTES

HOMEWORK

Alcohol is used in a variety of situations and by a variety of people. Approximately 70 percent of the adults in the United States drink alcoholic beverages. The fact that one is living in a drinking culture is evidenced by the frequency with which alcoholic beverages are served. For example, it is common practice in many homes to drink cocktails after the day's work or to serve wine with the evening meals. When people meet socially in small groups or at parties, they often drink alcoholic beverages. Drinks at lunch and during the cocktail hour are frequently seen as a necessary complement to business.

The use of alcohol is increasing among teenagers and younger children. A recent study conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration indicated that 45 percent of the high school students surveyed drank alcoholic beverages at least once a week. Other studies have shown that most young people have experimented with alcohol by the time they reach 18. Some do not continue drinking after their first experience, but many do. With increasing age, the incidence of drinking also increases.

Young people who drink do not fall into any set category. They have a wide range of scholastic abilities and interests. They often share the desire to do their drinking with other people, thereby adopting the pattern of social drinking established by adults. Teenagers, however, depart from adult drinking patterns in one very serious aspect; much of their drinking is done in cars.

Some teenagers drink alcoholic beverages to illustrate to others that they are as mature and independent as their older friends, relatives and acquaintances. Unfortunately, people do not always react in the same way to similar amounts of alcohol. Because teenagers tend to weigh less than adults, they tend to feel the effects of alcohol more quickly. Secondly, teenagers are generally less experienced drinkers. They do not recognize the effects of alcohol on the body systems until they are well past the point of intoxication.

Some people who are accustomed to alcohol recognize when it is beginning to interfere with their judgment and coordination. Certain reactions warn them when to stop drinking. They have also learned ways to control their behavior. Inexperienced drinkers do not have a clear picture of how they will react to alcohol, nor have they learned to control their reactions or curtail their intake. In fact, since they are expecting alcohol to affect them, they may purposely behave with less control.

Driving skills are also affected by alcohol. The notion that a little drinking doesn't affect one's driving abilities comes from the effect of alcohol on the judgment area of the brain, the first part of the nervous system affected by alcohol. The feeling of confidence encourages the impaired driver to take chances, i.e. squeeze through tight places, turn corners with less clearance and drive faster. The large number of alcohol-related traffic accidents testifies to the fact that alcohol does not improve driving skills.

When alcohol enters your stomach, it is rapidly absorbed into your bloodstream and carried through your body. It quickly reaches your brain and begins to affect its function. This means your judgment is impaired, a false sense of confidence may develop, field of vision is reduced, hearing is less acute, concentration becomes difficult and speech and balance are affected.

Once alcohol is in the bloodstream, the body gets rid of it through elimination (about 10 percent) and by oxidation (about 90 percent). Oxidation takes place chiefly in the liver through a process that changes the alcohol into acetaldehyde (extremely poisonous), then to acetic acid (found in vinegar) and finally into harmless water and carbon dioxide. The process occurs at a constant rate and cannot be hurried along by physical exercise, black coffee or cold showers. The only way to sobriety is the passing of time. The following chart shows how impairment increases with alcohol intake.

Amount of Liquor Consumed	Alcohol in Blood—Percent	Status (when driving)	Descriptive Effects
			Death—approximate level
?	0.60		
			coma—approximate level
?	0.50		
			Gross intoxication—Unmistakable impairment of all physical activity and mental faculties
		In All States Now	
7-8 oz.	0.15	ILLEGAL	
up to			Serious impairment of physical and mental functions; loss of judgment and inhibitions—clumsy, uncoordinated.
		In 47 States	
5-6 oz.	0.10	ILLEGAL	
up to			Exaggerated emotion and behavior—Less concern, mental relaxation. Decrease in finer skills of coordination
up to		?	
2-3 oz.	0.05		
up to		?	Mild effects—slight change in feeling. Existing mood (anger, elation, etc.) may be heightened.
0-0	0.00		

0.10% CRITICAL LEVEL:—recommended in Uniform Vehicle Code (1971 Rev.)

The question marks in the status column indicate that impairment begins for many people at alcohol concentrations which are well below the illegal level or levels generally associated with intoxication which may be socially acceptable in drinking groups. This has been confirmed repeatedly by driving tests in simulators and on experimental field courses.

CLASSIFY AS FACT OR MYTH

1. _____ Alcohol increases mental and physical ability.
2. _____ Alcohol decreases mental and physical ability.
3. _____ In given amounts alcohol affects the same individual differently at different times.
4. _____ In given amounts alcohol always affects an individual the same way.
5. _____ There are ways to sober up quickly.
6. _____ Time is the only way to sober up.
7. _____ Alcohol will cause bodily damage if consumed to excess.
8. _____ Alcohol is a stimulant.
9. _____ Alcohol is a depressant.
10. _____ Alcohol has nutrients.

LIST FIVE WAYS TO IDENTIFY PEOPLE WHO HAVE HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

STUDENT OUTLINE

SESSION TWO: The BACs of Drinking and Driving

1. The run-off-road type of accident is called the "Mystery Crash" because:

2. The accident factor present in the film sequence of a typical "Mystery Crash" is:

3. What bad driving attitudes were displayed by the young men in the film?

4. What good driving attitudes were displayed?

5. Was the trip portrayed necessary?

6. Traffic accidents are the number one cause of death in the _____ age group.

7. Drugs affecting driving are:
   (1)
   (2)
   (3)
   (4)
   (5)

8. The most dangerous drug to mix with driving is _____.

9. When you expect to drive after drinking, allow _____ to elapse after each _____ of alcohol consumed before driving.

10. Alcohol is involved in _____ percent of the fatal accidents in the United States.

11. The "Mystery Crash" is the most preventable kind of accident because:

NOTES

HOMEWORK

Penalties for being convicted of driving under the influence vary in degree of punishment. In Georgia, as in many states, the penalties can result in suspension of drivers license, fines and/or imprisonment or community work. Many offenders who are picked up for DUI were initially stopped for a minor violation and, because of the condition of the driver, there was enough evidence for a possible DUI conviction. A BAC of .12 percent or higher is considered prima facie (self-evident) evidence of being under the influence of alcohol. This is considered to be presumption of legal intoxication and can result in driving under the influence conviction.

Like most other states, Georgia has an implied consent law. This law stipulates that by obtaining a driver's license, an individual has implicitly consented to submit to a chemical test of blood alcohol concentration upon arrest for driving while intoxicated.

People arrested for DUI are first advised of their implied consent rights, then the drivers are advised that they have a right to take or refuse a test for blood alcohol concentration. The following tests are made.

1. ***Breathalyzer Test***
   The breathalyzer test, a chemical test commonly used to determine BAC, is easy to administer and is accurate. This instrument measures BAC simply by analyzing breath exhaled from the lungs of the driver.
2. ***Other Tests***
   A driver arrested for DUI can demand that other BAC tests be administered by a private physician, chemist, technician or other qualified persons when available. The state has first choice and violator may choose a place as long as it is reasonable for a second test.
3. ***Refusal of a Chemical Test***
   Refusal to take a chemical test to determine BAC can result in suspension of the driver's license.

After an arrest is made for DUI, the case goes to court. A conviction for DUI in Georgia will result in the following court penalities.

1. Imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than one year. Community service may also be imposed as punishment.
2. A court fine of not less than $300 nor more than $1,000.
3. A conviction may lead to both of the above penalities.

An insurance company may cancel the policy of a driver who has a bad collision and/or violation record or whose license has been suspended or revoked. These drivers may be unable to buy insurance from any other company at standard rates. They have to buy insurance through an assigned risk plan that provides minimum bodily-injury and property-damage liability insurance to those drivers at a generally higher cost.

Teenagers naturally resent paternal or other adult control, since adolescence is a time when a need for independence develops. Teenagers need to understand this and to measure adult advice and controls in terms of whether they are really in the teenager's best interest. When it comes to drinking and driving (considering the number of deaths on the highway), they often are.

Activities

1. What is the most common penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol?

2. What is the most widely used test for measuring the amount of alcohol in the blood?

3. What percent blood-alcohol concentrations is the legal level of intoxication in Georgia?

4. What is the implied consent law?

5. What is an assigned risk insurance plan?

Drinking, Drugs and Alcohol Workshop

Do you think it is possible for people to police themselves in regard to drinking and driving? Why? Why not?

List the possible costs of DUI conviction.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

STUDENT OUTLINE

SESSION THREE: Alcohol, Other Drugs, The Law and Insurance

1. What are the penalities for DUI convictions?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____

2. What is the implied consent law?
   _____
   _____

3. What are the BAC tests that are usually administered in Georgia?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____

4. What happens if you are arrested and refuse to take a BAC test?
   _____

5. What percent blood alcohol concentration is the legal level of intoxication in Georgia?
   _____

6. List the possible costs of DUI convictions.
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
   (4) _____

NOTES

HOMEWORK

SESSION FOUR: Summary and Evaluation

Most teenagers need to have a sense of belonging. Some carry it so far as to worry excessively about what others may think of them. They often do things when they know they are wrong, just "to go along" and "be accepted" by the crowd.

At some point almost every teenager is in a situation where alcohol is available, and they are confronted with making a decision as to whether they should drink.

Feelings and pressure of friends are very often strong and forceful influences on a person's actions. These powerful forces of influence are known as "peer pressure."

Peer pressure causes young people to have trouble with following their own beliefs about drinking and bending to the desires of others.

It is most important for individuals to know about drinking and driving, the risks involved and the law.

Individuals must understand that with any decision made they must accept responsibility for those decisions.

Individuals who decide not to drink never need to worry about alcohol impairing their driving, but they may have to make a caring and concerned decision about keeping their drinking friends from driving.

It's up to you to decide whether or not to drive and drink. Just remember that "it's your life and your future . . . so think before you drink!"

Read "***What Every Teenager Should Know About Alcohol***" and complete the following activities.

1. What are the three basic alternatives regarding alcohol use?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
2. What are the effects of alcohol on the body?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
3. What are some of the special kinds of problems for teenagers that use alcohol?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
   (4) _____
   (5) _____
   (6) _____
4. What are the two major dangers of teenage alcohol use?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____

5. What are the key things to remember if you choose to drink?
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
   (4) _____
6. If you choose *not* to drink, you should always:
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
   (4) _____
7. In making your decision to drink or not to drink, you should:
   (1) _____
   (2) _____
   (3) _____
   (4) _____

Answers

1. (1) choose not to use alcohol
   (2) use alcohol safely
   (3) abuse alcohol
2. (1) It rapidly enters bloodstream.
   (2) It reaches the brain where it numbs judgment, feeling and muscle coordination control centers.
   (3) It's broken down by the liver or eliminated through lungs and kidneys, at a rate of ½ ounce per hour.
3. (1) behavioral
   (2) physical
   (3) emotional
   (4) sexual
   (5) academic
   (6) legal
4. (1) Drinking and driving
   (2) Drinking and using other drugs
5. (1) Know the law
   (2) Know the risks
   (3) Drink carefully, slowly
   (4) Respect nondrinkers
6. (1) trust your reasons
   (2) don't apologize
   (3) plan your activities
   (4) respect drinkers
7. (1) understand the facts and consequences
   (2) decide whether to drink or not drink
   (3) learn to handle alcohol wisely and responsibly
   (4) obey alcohol related laws

NOTES

HOMEWORK

GLOSSARY

AA-Alcoholics Anonymous	Volunteer self-help group for recovering alcoholics. Al-Anon is a similar group for adult relatives of alcoholics; Ala-Teen is the counterpart for teens.
Abuse	To use for reason not intended or prescribed.
Abusive or Problem Drinker	A person who has life problems because of alcohol but who may or may not fit into the category with self-admitted alcoholics.
Accident	An event, occurrence or happening which is unexpected or undesigned, which has an element of chance or probability, and which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage.
Accident Prevention Formula	A three-step, time-honored method of avoiding accidents. It consists of (1) recognizing the hazard, (2) understanding the defense and (3) acting in time.
Accident Report	The description and details of an accident, usually reported on a standard form, for the purpose of determining guilt and/or preventability and compiling accident statistics as a guide for countermeasures.
Alcohol	A colorless liquid (CH_3CH_2OH) that is an intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors; a depressant.
Alcolyzer	A brand name often used as a generic for small devices used to test for alcohol content in the breath. The test is sometimes used as partial evidence by police to determine whether an arrest for driving under the influence should be made. The results of Alcolyzer tests are not admissible in court, but rather give an indication that further testing is necessary, such as using a Breathalyzer.
Alco-Sensor	The brand name of a hand-held, breath test instrument.
BAC	Blood alcohol content; the percentage of alcohol found in the bloodstream as measured by chemical test of blood, breath or urine.
BAL	Blood alcohol level; same as BAC.
Beer	Any beverage obtained by alcoholic fermentation of an infusion of barley, malt and hops or of any similar products in drinking water. This includes ale, porter and stout.

Blood-Alcohol Concentration	The percentage of alcohol in a person's bloodstream, used by enforcement agencies to determine the degree of a driver's intoxication. In most states, a BAC of .10 percent is prima facie evidence of intoxication. If your total blood supply were equal to 1000 drops, this would mean 10 drops worth of pure alcohol.
Breathalyzer	An instrument used to analyze the breath of an individual to determine his or her blood alcohol content (BAC).
Cause (of accident)	A combination of simultaneous and sequential circumstances without which the accident would not have happened.
Conviction	A forfeiture of bail or other collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court; the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, regardless of whether such fine or imprisonment is suspended, probated, staved or rebated; a plea of guilty; a finding of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere.
Defensive Driving	A driver's strategy to take appropriate action to "defend" himself and passengers from the errors of others.
Depth Perception	Ability to judge distance between you and other objects.
Delirium Tremens (DTs)	A violent mental and physiological disturbance caused by excessive and prolonged use of alcohol.
Distilled Spirits	Any beverage containing alcohol obtained by distillation mixed with drinkable water and other substances, in solution. (Examples: brandy, rum, whiskey, gin)
Driver-Judgment Distance	The distance a vehicle travels during driver-judgment time.
Driver-Judgment Time	Time required by a driver to appraise a situation, deciding on its threatening potential, immediately after perceiving the situation and immediately before reacting to it.
Driving Under the Influence	Operating or being in physical control of any vehicle while faculties or judgment are impaired by ingested alcohol or other drugs.
Drug	A substance (other than food) that, when taken into the body, produces a chemical change.
DUI	Driving under the influence of intoxicants or self-administered drugs.

DWI	Driving while intoxicated. Same as DUI.
Euphoria	A sense of well-being. This is a false sensation caused by alcohol or other drugs.
Impairment	Reduction of physical, mental and/or emotional capabilities.
Implied Consent	Under this law, prevailing in all states, a driver by virtue of his or her possessing a driver's license consents to a chemical test if arrested for an offense involving drinking and driving.
Instructional Permit (Learner's Permit)	Temporary state permit that allows a person to practice driving an automobile while accompanied by a licensed operator who is seated by the driver.
Motor Vehicle Code	State laws regulating ownership and operation of motor vehicles on public roads.
Nolo Contendere	A plea which is an equivalent to an admission of guilt subject to punishment. It leaves open the possibility of the defendant to deny the alleged facts in other proceedings.
Perception Distance	Distance covered while driver is taking time to see and identify an object ahead.
Perception Time	Time it takes a driver to become aware of an object or situation ahead.
Peripheral Vision	Area seen on either side while looking straight ahead; also called fringe vision.
Prevention-Intervention	To reduce before or at the early stages those negative behaviors that lead to alcoholism.
Proof	Alcoholic content of distilled spirits. The "proof" is twice the percentage of alcohol, i.e., 80 proof liquor is 40 percent alcohol.
Reaction Distance	The distance traveled during reaction time, depending on speed.
Reaction Time	The time that a person takes, after sensory perception of a situation, to realize the meaning of the situation, decide what to do about it and start acting.
Suspension	Temporary withdrawal of a driver's license.

Syngergistic Effect	Condition caused by the combination of certain drugs in which the drugs work together to produce multiple reactions (example: 1 + 1 = 3).
Tolerance	Tolerance is a condition that develops when a person drinks regularly over a period of years. It means the person is able to consume increasing amounts of alcohol without exhibiting signs of drunkenness. Impairment does not change with drinking experience. Researchers have found that reaction time is affected the same in all drinkers at similar BACs. This gives lawmakers the evidence to say that at .12 or above, all persons are presumed to be under the influence.
Traffic Violation	The breaking of any traffic law or ordinance. It is one of the errors a defensive driver must avoid to have a perfect trip.
Behavior	
Affected	Judgment begins to lessen, person is less critical of actions, reaction time is slowed; indications of mental relaxation may appear.
Impaired	Judgment is not sound, thinking and reasoning powers are not clear, the ability to do complex jobs is lessened.
Intoxicated	Judgment and reasoning powers are severely hampered, cannot do common simple acts without error.
Serious Impairment	Loss of judgment and inhibitions; clumsy, uncoordinated.
Gross Intoxication	Unmistakable impairment of all physical and mental activity.

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